THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

Editor - - SYLVIA PANKHURST.

VOL. II.—No. 42. SATURDAY, JANUARY 8TH, 1916. PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Donations to be sent to Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Sec., Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

E.L.F.S. FIXTURES.

Friday, Jan. 7th.

Beckton Rd., 5 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mrs. Drake.
Bow Women's Hall, 8 p.m., "Parliament."

Saturday, Jan. 8th.

Morning Lane & Well St., 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Manicom.
Grundy St., 3 p.m., Mrs. Boyce, Miss Manicom.
Bow Baths, Roman Road, 7—12 p.m., New Year's Party.

Sunday, Jan. 9th.

Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Anti-Conscription Meeting.
Rathbone Street, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier, Mr. Atlee.
Osborne St., 11.30 a.m., Miss Lynch.
Poplar Women's Hall, 7.30 p.m., Miss Georgina Brackenbury. Chair: Mrs. Drake.

Monday, Jan. 10th.

175 Dalston Lane, 3 p.m., Miss Lynch, Miss Manicom.
Custom House, 4.30 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier Miss Beamish.
Follett St., 6 p.m., Miss Manicom.

Tuesday, Jan. 11th.

Bow Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Poplar Women's Hall, 8 p.m., Miss Lynch, Mrs. Drake.

Wednesday, Jan. 12th.

53 St. Leonard St., 3.30 p.m., Mrs. Holloway.
Chrisp St., 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Drake.

Thursday, Jan. 13th.

55 Fife Road, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
175 Dalston Lane, 8 p.m., Miss Feek, Miss Manicom.

Friday, Jan. 14th.

Grundy St., 11 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Poplar Women's Hall, 3 p.m., Mrs. Walshe, Mrs. Drake.
Beckton Rd., 4.30 p.m., Miss Manicom.

Saturday, Jan. 15th.

Vernon Rd., 3 p.m., Miss Lynch.
Morning Lane & Well Street, 3 p.m., Miss Rickards, Miss Manicom.

Sunday, Jan. 16th.

Hyde Park, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Bouvier.
Bow Women's Hall, 7 p.m., East London Branch of the Women's International League, Mr. Pethick Lawrence. Chair: Mrs. Bouvier.

MOTHERS AND BABIES.

The calls on our four mother and baby centres, for milk, eggs, medicines, and doctoring and nursing care, are still very urgent. Will you help by sending us some money for this work?

Will you send us new laid eggs, arrowroot, barley, glaxo or virol?

We want:—For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woollen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Mothers and Children should make a point of attending the weekly consultations with nurse and doctor at:—

400 Old Ford Rd., Bow, Mondays 2.30 p.m.; 20 Railway St., Poplar, Tuesdays 3 p.m.; 53 St. Leonard's St., Wednesdays 4.15 p.m.; 55 Fife Rd., Canning Town, Mondays, 2 to 4 p.m.

To reach Old Ford Road take an Old Ford 'bus (No. 8), which goes via the Marble Arch, Oxford St., the Bank and Liverpool St., or book to Old Ford Station on the North London Railway.

Wanted.—Cook Superintendent for a Cost-Price Restaurant, near Cardiff.—Apply "Box 100," WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT.

COME TO HYDE PARK (MARBLE ARCH)

To protest against Conscription

SUNDAY, JAN. 9th, 3 p.m.

ENJOYING OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

E.L.F.S. AT ST. STEPHENS.

Members of the E.L.F.S. have been lobbying Members against Conscription each day since Parliament reassembled on January 4th.

Many M.P.'s said that if the Labour Members opposed Conscription the Lords and Conservatives would force a General Election. The Labour Members would thus lose their seats, as a large proportion of their supporters are at the front, whilst the Labour Party would be weakened in the House. Mr. Will Thorne, Mr. Yeo, and Mr. Gulland, the Chief Liberal Whip, were amongst those who were interviewed.

We heartily congratulate Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, on his refusal to remain in a Cabinet which has introduced a Conscription Bill.

NEW WAY TO ADVERTISE DREADNOUGHT.

Our Christmas number was advertised with much success by a display of posters in Fleet Street, Prince's Street, Kingsway, Trafalgar Square, and Piccadilly Circus.

This cost 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week for each poster, according to stand. We should like very much to be able to display these posters permanently, we therefore bring the matter to the notice of friends of the DREADNOUGHT, in case any should be willing to help us to make the paper known in this way.

We shall be most grateful to hear from friends who will combine to raise the money for posters, and also to see that each poster is actually in its place each week.

SEE THAT YOUR NEWSAGENT STOCKS THE "DREADNOUGHT."

MUNITIONS ACT AMENDED.

The following improvements to the Munitions Act have been put into the Amending Bill which has now passed the Commons.

The Minister of Munitions has power to fix the rates of wages to be paid to women in munition factories, but the provisions are vague and unsatisfactory.

Where women are employed in munition factories there shall be one woman assessor in cases brought before the Munitions tribunals.

Sentences of imprisonment under the Act are abolished.

A promise was secured that new regulations should be issued under which prosecutions for failure to work on Sundays should not take place.

Mr. Seebohm Rowntree has been appointed to assist Lord Murray on problems arising out of the unemployment of women as munition workers.

No doubt he will render very good service; but *we* should prefer to see a woman appointed. The formation of committees of employees in the factories, as we suggested to the Minister of Munitions some time ago, is also necessary.

The Minister of Munitions announces that now 2,422 establishments are controlled under the Munitions of War Act.

WOMEN WORKERS IN TROUBLE.

In Paisley Police Court recently Bailie Glover imposed a fine of 20s. or 10 days' imprisonment on Mary M'Guire, 3 Newton Terrace, Renfrew, for having, while employed by Messrs. Beardmore and Co., Underwood, Paisley, stamped her card at 7.32 on the morning of the 20th Dec. and then left the works, thus attempting to defraud the company of half a day's work, being about 1s. 3d. On behalf of the girl it was stated that she had left the works because she was sick. A fine of 20s. or 10 days was also imposed on Jessie Geddes, 900 Rutherglen Road, Glasgow, for having obtained possession and put forward as done by her, work which had already been passed and credited, thus attempting to defraud the firm of 2½d.

SUPPRESSION OF THE "FORWARD."

Protests in Parliament.

The suppression of the *Forward* was raised when Parliament met on January 4th. Mr. Tennant admitted that the action had been taken by the Scottish Military authorities, under the Defence of the Realm Act, at the instance of Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Anderson asked whether it is an offence to publish a truthful report of a meeting. Mr. Pringle asked whether this action of Mr. Lloyd George was in accord with his professions when he had appealed to the workman to trust him as a champion of free speech and a friend of Ramsey Macdonald.

Mr. Tennant said that he did not know the *Forward* was a labour paper.

Mr. Pringle asked that the Prime Minister would give facilities to debate the matter on the adjournment.

Mr. Asquith said he knew nothing of the matter.

Mr. Outhwaite replied "You ought to resign."

Mr. King asked whether a copy of the paper could be put in the library or published as a white paper.

What the "Forward" said.

The Scottish *Forward* has been suppressed for publishing certain information about Mr. Lloyd George's visit to the Clyde munition workers.

Here is the gist of the information:

Mr. Lloyd George is the best paid munition worker in Britain; he gets almost £100 a week.

Mr. Lloyd George was to have met the Clyde workers in the St. Andrew's Hall on Thursday night, Dec. 23rd, but after all arrangements had been made it was announced that the meeting was postponed till the morning of Saturday, Christmas Day. The committee of trade union representatives responsible for the Thursday meeting decided, first by 29 votes to 7, then by 34 votes to 3, not to attend the Christmas Morning meeting, on the ground that the notice was too short to secure a representative gathering. It was unanimously decided that before any future meeting was arranged for the Ministry of Munitions a meeting of shop stewards and trade union officials must be held to formulate a common policy. On learning this news by telephone, Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., and three Government officials appeared, and tried in vain to induce the committee to change its mind.

On Friday morning, Lord Murray of Ellibank summoned the delegates to hear reasons why they should reconsider their decision; but whilst Bunton (Engineers), Whitehead (Brassfinishers), Lorimer (Blacksmiths), and Gardiner (Painters), agreed, the remaining delegates, nearly 30 in number, remained firm.

The Christmas Morning meeting in the St. Andrew's Hall was fairly well filled. It "began with a storm of hissing and booing, and the chairman, Mr. Henderson, suffered a running fire of interruption."

When Mr. Lloyd George rose to speak, the *Forward* says:—"He was received with loud and continued booing and hissing. There was some cheering, certainly, and about a score of hats were waved in the area, but the meeting was violently hostile. Two verses of the 'Red Flag' were sung before the Minister could utter a word. Owing to the incessant interruption and the numerous altercations going on in the hall, it was quite impossible to catch every word of Mr. Lloyd George's speech."

The only general cheering reported by the *Forward* was when Mr. Henderson referred to attempts by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald to safeguard the trade union position after the war, and when Mr. Lloyd George

(Continued on back page, col. 2.)

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE.

BE SURE TO GET OUR SPECIAL DOUBLE SUFFRAGE NUMBER, JAN. 22nd,

NO SUFFRAGIST . . SHOULD MISS THIS!

OUR ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

	£	s.	d.
Per inch	0	5	0
Per column	2	0	0
Per half-column ...	1	2	6
Per page	7	10	0
Per half-page... ...	4	0	0

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400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

The
Woman's Dreadnought.

Published by the East London Federation of the Suffragettes,
400 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW, E.
Telephone EAST 1787.

AGENTS:

INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE SHOP, 5 Duke Street, Charing Cross, W.C.; CITY AND SUBURBAN PUBLISHING Co., St. Bride's Churchyard, E.C.; Messrs. HORACE MARSHALL & Co., Temple Avenue, E.C.; MARLBOROUGH, 51 Old Bailey, E.C.; A. RITCHIE, Pembleton Row, Gough Square, E.C.; A. RAGGETT, Clark Street, Stepney, E.; JOHN HAYWARD, Manchester; THE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, 10 Johnson Street, Bolton.

Can be obtained at the Bookstalls of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS & Messrs. WILLING, & all Newsagents.

Annual Subscription: Post free, 4s. 4d.

Vol. II. No. 42—Sat., Jan. 8th, 1916.

Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

THE NEW ORDER.

Compulsion is the great issue of the present day.

By the National Register, the Derby scheme, and now by a limited form of conscription, insidious attempts are being made to gradually fasten compulsion upon us. Mr. Lloyd George, with compliments and perorations for disarming opposition, is persistently trying to filch away all power of independent action from the industrial workers.

He is finding that the men who are actually at work in the Clyde munition factories and who come into daily contact with the galling injustices of his Munitions Act, are less easy to deal with than Labour Members of Parliament and Trade Union Leaders, who have been brought up in the old school and were long ago comfortably emancipated from workshop life.

When protests were made in Parliament against his suppression of the Glasgow *Forward*, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the trouble on the Clyde was caused by a powerful minority who were in revolt "not against the Ministry of Munitions or the Government, "but against the whole organisation of Trade Unionism."

There is a certain amount of truth in this saying, for though the Clyde workers certainly are in revolt against the Munitions Act, which imposes coercion from without upon them, they are also striving to develop and democratise their own Trade Union organisation from within. They are impatient of leaders who enter into confidential understandings with capitalist Governments and become enmeshed in political compromises. The new Trade Unionism, which is so active on the Clyde, wishes to emancipate the workers from the position of incoherent dependent tools, whether of employers, Governments, or officials sprung from their own ranks. It wishes every worker in the trade to take his or her part in moulding the policy of the union, and each trade union to take its part in making of the nation a co-operative commonwealth, managed in the interests of all.

Naturally those who are in revolt against the hesitations, compromises and sectional outlook of the old-fashioned trade unionists, and who ardently desire the free spontaneous co-operation of the workers, are found to be in violent opposition to the attempts of Mr. Lloyd George and the other compulsionists to place the rank and file of our people under the heel of militarism!

Mr. Lloyd George told the House of Commons that he believed that "in time to come the Munitions Act will be regarded as a tremendous leap in the social and industrial revolution."

We hardly think it possible that Mr. Lloyd George can mean that the Munitions Act will force the workers to take up a more revolutionary attitude, and will make them fight more unitedly and determinedly for their just share of the wealth they produce, but whatever he may mean, this is the only good result that can possibly come from the Munitions Act!

Mr. George has absolutely refused to alter the provision of the Munitions Act which makes it impossible for a worker to leave his employer without permission, except under pain of six weeks unemployment, although it allows the employer to dismiss the worker at will.

In defending this piece of coercion towards the worker he declared that the only alternative to it was to place all the workers under military discipline.

Undoubtedly it is at all-round compulsion that Mr. Lloyd George is aiming. He is approaching it by diverse paths, pulling a stone away here and there, as he finds it possible, from the citadel of British liberty.

Perhaps he imagines that the rule of the mailed fist and the iron heel of militarism and compulsion that he is trying to establish amongst us, will be beneficial to us faulty, common people. Perhaps he thinks that the discipline will be good for us and that we shall become more sober, honest, industrious and obedient.

But voteless, economically dependent women and workers, both men and women, who have been crushed already too long under the cruel pressure of commercialism, should know that freedom and equal co-operation is the ideal towards which we must strive.

Moreover Mr. Lloyd George and the other compulsion experts have shown us all again and again that they—the arch-dictators, are often the grossest of muddlers in such practical matters as the making of munitions, and the drafting of Bills!

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

MILITARISM IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. E. R. Roper, M.A., M.ED., has published a leaflet which may be obtained from the Women's Council, 5 John Dalton Street, Manchester, on military drill in Schools. He claims that military drill is a specialised form of physical activity, aiming at co-operative movement, rather than individual development, and that it does not in any sense meet the need for physical education. He says:

"We were on the threshold of a new era, in which physical development was to be recognised as a part of general education, and would ultimately be given a sufficient share of the time table and the school premises. The necessity of a gymnasium for each school is as obvious as that of a laboratory for chemistry, or a class-room for arithmetic. . . . If national physique is to be improved, it is not a Cadet Corps which is needed in every school, but a gymnasium and a trained teacher. Not all the eloquence of the conscriptionist can hide this elementary fact."

At present the crowded school curriculum allows, where the need has been realised, three periods of half-an-hour in a properly fitted gymnasium, to cope with "the effects of class-room life, modern existence, ill-nourishment, poverty and ignorance." Is this to be cut down to make room for military drill? Mr. Roper says: "To go back on the work of the last decade, to revert to the military ideal, is to handicap still further the cause of national health."

SWEATING BY ORDER.

A woman munitioneer who was paid 12s. weekly, had the chance of earning £1 weekly: but the court refused her permission to make the change. This is cited as a case of the "State turning the lock in the door of the sweater's den."

We take this from the "*Woman Worker*."

The General Secretary of the Railway Clerks' Association complains of employers trying to keep women railway clerks from joining labour organisations.

He quotes the case of a woman clerk—a widow with a child, whose husband served the railway company for over twelve years as a clerk up to the time of his death—she is receiving £26 per annum for doing the work of a man who, before joining the Forces, was in receipt of £90 per annum.

This is the way to make serious trouble in the industrial world. Railways are now practically State controlled; the Government should *lead* the way in giving equal pay, and not act as sweater!

Some of the newly-appointed women postmen are giving up their jobs. In Bow they only get 26s. for the man's 35s. Some have, therefore, retired from the work. If "men's" work is to be done by women, the Government must insist on equal pay!

The Executive Committee of the Association of Head Mistresses of Public Secondary Schools is preparing a classified register of former pupils. Miss Steele, the hon. registrar, says:—"Clerical work in insurance offices, business houses, and banks will come under our scheme. The question of pay is the only difficulty. Thirty-five shillings a week, which many boys are now able to make, is considered a princely 'salary' for a woman clerk, and is rarely given, the Government being the worst offenders."

Women engaged on Government work in the City are "doing" helmets at 3¾d. a dozen. It takes two hours to earn 3¾d.

Another example of the "high wages" of the working-class.

GERMAN SOLDIERS' LETTERS.

We take the following letters from a number published by the French War Office; they were found on various German prisoners:—

Dear Parents, Brothers and Sisters,—I have often dreamed of a new realm in which all peoples would be united in brotherhood, where there would be no longer any racial or national differences. Such a realm as that which in peace time our Social Democrats had prepared, but, alas! since the war their ideas have been worthless. My ambition was to become the chief of a party, the editor of a great paper, to bring together different peoples for a common ideal. . . . . I should like to go out towards those who are supposed to be our enemies and to tell them: "Brothers, let us fight side by side against the common enemy behind us." Yes, since I have worn this uniform I feel no hatred for those in front of me; all my hatred is for those who hold the power. We Germans, we want to be in the vanguard of peoples, but are we much better than a thousand years ago? We have invented the most murderous weapons—those terrible attacks with chloride gas were first of all made by ourselves. I may not come back alive, but all those who do, should deem it a great duty to wreak vengeance upon the few, upon whose consciences lie the lives of hundreds of thousands of men.

Another writes from Berlin on October 25th, 1915:—

Dear Max.—Here in Berlin I had not followed the war on the map, as it has left me hitherto comparatively indifferent; but things in Serbia are more interesting, as there lies the centre of gravity of the whole war and of the century to come. Here we see clearly how, amid all the confusion of the war, the bloody fist of Imperialism is raised. What a pity Nature was not present at the proclamation of the doctrine of the Superman. Socialism is crushed, and, as it seems to me, has been turned from national egoism into social Imperialism, and one must acknowledge that in the last resort the gigantic plans of German Imperialism in the East do push forward at a leap the progress of universal history; but as for proving that, one might as well commit suicide so as to lead a better life after. . . . . Let our statesmen get to Constantinople as soon as possible, so that peace may come back to us. In the hope that this will come before Christmas, I greet thee cordially.—CHARLES.

The reopening of the Reichstag in Berlin was the occasion of an anti-war demonstration. The crowd shouted: "Down with war, we want peace!" Riots followed, and the military fired hundreds of shots. Four hundred people are said to have been killed and many wounded.

THAT INCONCLUSIVE PEACE.

By the REV. F. R. SWAN.

I have received a copy of "A Form of Service for Use in the Free Churches on the Day of Intercession," the first Sunday in January.

I was curious to read the prayers and exhortation. I wondered what the official guides in matters of faith would have to say about the one vitally urgent need at the present moment. What would the prayer for peace be like?

I did not expect any definite word on this unpopular subject. When peace becomes an easy thing to preach, then, without any doubt, the churches will make a beginning. But not before. And that is a depressing sign of the times. It marks an ominous and further decadence in organised religion.

In the form of service which the Free Churches have issued there are many beautiful thoughts expressed in prayer. But the authors were evidently very much afraid of the *word* peace, to say nothing of the thing itself. At a time when our thoughts are centred on the coming of the friend and leader of peace—when, after 17 months of ghastly slaughter, the hearts of a growing multitude are wanting and proclaiming peace—the representatives of the Free Churches compile a form of service with intercessions for everything *but peace*.

Even when the word is mentioned, it is associated with what I must assume to mean a decisive military victory. As in this meditation:—"None other can secure for us worthy victory and stable peace." The only other reference to peace is in the words:—"To whom our prayers for victory and peace have so long ascended." But the real question is not whether the Churches have prayed for peace, or whether they have meant anything, but what have they done and what are they now doing for peace?

Mention is made of "our spiritual ineffectiveness," which nobody will gainsay, and to "the increase of intemperance in our nation, and the slow diminution of self-indulgence." These were to be expected. But there is a gleam of hope in the petition of "Thine unworthy Church," with her "poor prayers," that "despite her grievous failure to proclaim Thy will and to set forth Thy Gospel, Thou wilt rekindle the fire of her love, and make her a lamp of life unto multitudes in this land." All I say is let the Church bring forth fruits meet for repentance. But pious phrases are a mockery on the lips of the coward and time-server and the Christians who have conformed to the world. They cannot be on both sides and have it both ways.

When I hear people ask: "Why have not the Churches been faithful to their Advent gospel? Why have they not said something different from the average Jingo newspaper and the mob who shriek out for 'crushing Germany?'" I remind them that in ordinary times the Churches do not show courage, independence, and originality. Therefore, it is too much to expect them to give a lead in times like these.

The Churches are afraid of what is called "an inconclusive peace." But peace is never inconclusive. It is a very definite state of things. It is war that is the "inconclusive" thing. The friends of peace have to bear the odium of military indecisiveness and failure. If the destruction of Prussianism has not been effected before the War is stopped it will prove, not the inconclusiveness of peace, but the impotence of militarism to gain its avowed objects. The Churches are, or seem to be, under the delusion that force of arms can bring this kind of "worthy victory." Hence they give peace a wide berth. It is hardly likely that they will say much about the angels' song: "Peace on earth and goodwill to men." But many other people will speak of it—people of all religious creeds and of no creed whatever, save that of the faith they have in their gospel of peace.

And these people of many parties and creeds and nations are indeed a new Church: men and women who are an ecclesia—that is, called out to witness for a special work. That is a great sign of the new days. Yes, the tide is now coming in.

NO CONSCRIPTION. Resist the Thin End of the Wedge.

Women, protest with all your strength and energy against Conscription. Do not allow this iniquitous military system, this barbarous relic of less civilised times to be forced upon us!

We are told that 'Great Britain went into this War to fight against Prussian Militarism. Refuse to allow Prussian Militarism to be established by a British Government here at home!

Conscription is Bad for Young Men.

Militarism is bad for the young men. In conscriptionist countries every boy is trained to be a soldier and the mothers dread the day when their sons will reach the age to be called up for military training. They know that many a lad's whole career has been spoilt by his time of enforced service in the Army, just when his eager young faculties should be developing, and he should be starting out on his life's work.

The military system enforces a stupid, useless routine. It strives to make of the young soldier a dull machine, instead of teaching him to think and act for himself. The young recruit learns practically nothing that will be of use to him in after life. He often gets into mischief because time hangs heavily on his hands.

The military tradition teaches contempt of women, and encourages vicious ways of life amongst young men.

The late Lord Roberts was no worse in this respect than other military men, yet, in his notorious Circular Memorandum to General Officers of June, 1886, he said: "In the regimental bazaars it is necessary to have a sufficient number of women, to take care that they are sufficiently attractive."

In 1902, 12,686 soldiers in our Indian Army were admitted into hospital suffering from venereal disease.

Here at home and even during the present War it has been found that the Military outlook has not changed. Colonel East, in Cardiff, and others, have tried to revive the system which flourished in the days of the C.D. Acts. Sir Ivor Herbert stated in the House of Commons on November 16th, 1914, that "an abnormal wastage" from drink and venereal disease was going on in the ranks of the new army, which amounted "in many units to as much as from 30 to 40 per cent."

At the same time the War Office was, and we suppose still is, issuing to the troops a Manual of Elementary Hygiene, which clearly shows that the official point of view still expects, and is very tolerant of "promiscuous intercourse with women."

Conscription Will Tend to Reduce Allowances.

It will be a bad day for the dependants of soldiers and sailors if Conscription ever becomes the law of the land. Only the constant need for offering inducements to secure a continual stream of new recruits has made it possible to force the Government to raise the separation allowances and pensions for soldiers' and sailors' parents, wives and children to their present level. A proof of this is that the soldiers' dependants are better off than those of a sailors, because more men have been wanted for the Army than the Navy. Prior to this War, when Great Britain had only little wars to fight, the soldiers' and sailors' dependants were left in a pitiable plight. Even the men who had been maimed in fighting for their country were obliged to end their days in Workhouses and Casual Wards.

The improved allowances that have been won for the soldiers' and sailors' dependants are objected to by the compulsionists, to whom the men who fight are but tools, and their families of no account. So long as the need for securing voluntary recruits continues the allowances to dependants, which only averages 5s. a week per man, will not be reduced, but as soon as compulsion comes, an attempt will be made to cut them down.

Conscriptionists complain that under the voluntary system men who are physically unfit are sent to the front. This is the fault of the doctors who examined the recruits. If doctors are incompetent, they will make mistakes as frequently under a compulsory, as under a voluntary system. But under compulsion the mistakes will be even more serious, for a man who knows that he is physically unfit may be forced to the front against his will. And if a man dies through heart failure or some other illness, as a result of the doctor's mistake in certifying him as fit, his wife and children get no pension.

Conscription Bad for Soldiers.

Conscription is demanded as a means of securing cheaper soldiers. The soldier is too cheap as it is! Because the soldier is paid a lower wage than the labourer, and because he has no civil rights and no power to rise from the ranks, soldiering has been for many generations an unpopular trade.

For petty breaches of discipline British soldiers and sailors are punished by long sentences such as can only be meted out to civilians for most serious crimes. Martial law, under which soldiers and sailors are always tried, prescribes the death penalty for many offences, whilst nowadays civil courts of law order the death penalty for murder alone. Even during the War, the Government has rushed through an Act giving more power to punish the sailors, of whom it pretends to be so proud.

In conscriptionist countries, such as Germany and Russia, where the military system has the very power that the compulsionists are trying to give it here, the position of the soldiers and sailors is still more helpless than in this country. Rosa Luxemburg and other German Socialists have served many sentences of imprisonment for calling attention to the soldiers' wrongs. The abolition of snobbery, jobbery and red tape, and the establishment of democracy and Trade Union conditions for the soldiers and sailors are sorely needed in our Army and Navy.

Conscriptiom Leads to Industrial Compulsion.

But the advocates of Conscription, so far from being willing to allow fairer conditions for the soldiers and sailors, are striving to take away the freedom also of the industrial workers, to make them work as cheaply as the soldiers, and to smash their trade unions. Conscriptionists wish to force the men and women in the factories and workshops to salute and obey without question their foremen and managers, just as the soldiers and sailors are obliged to salute their superior officers. Conscriptionists want to be able to treat the British workers, who go on strike, as the French railway-men were treated, when they were called up as soldiers and told: "go back to your work, or you will be shot by martial law!"

Before the war, the *Times* and other compulsionist organs were calling for the power to shoot strikers who might refuse to return to work.

Wealth and Influence can Evade Conscription.

Rich men who demand that the workers shall give up their freedom in the only property that they have, their labour, are not willing to agree to the conscription of wealth and capital.

It is pretended that Conscription will be fairer and more democratic than the present so-called voluntary system, under which everyone must admit that cruel economic pressure has been used. But any system that is set up will tend to favour those who have money and influence, and to oppress the weak. Anyone who looks at the lists of starred occupations that are being published, must see that the heads of departments in every trade, are being let off, and everyone knows the man who is influential and well-to-do is always the head of a department, he is not found amongst the rank and file of the workers at the bench! The *Manchester Guardian* admits that "no one trusts the local tribunals set up under the Derby scheme, and that their members act on the principle of: "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours." This Derby scheme appears to be the foundation on which compulsory service is to be built, and even if other tribunals are constructed, or the work is done by paid officials, the same favouritism will persist, until the workers are strong enough to take matters into their own hands.

Conscientious Objectors.

Militarism and all it entails is hateful to a growing number of young men who feel themselves to be part of a universal brotherhood, who believe that it is wrong to take the life of another human being under any circumstances, and who, like Christ, prefer rather to suffer violence than to do violence.

The young people whose lives are guided by these principles, are those in whom lie the hope of a brighter future for mankind. Such young people are not confined to any class, to any family, district, or race. Perhaps they are in a minority as yet, but they are to be found in every country in the world. When they are numerous enough, they will be able to make wars impossible.

Mothers, refuse to allow such young men to be driven to fight against their will! Do not allow them to be persecuted as shirkers and cowards. Indeed it often requires the highest courage to refuse to fight at a time like this.

Mothers, if your own sons went to the war with enthusiasm, believing that they were going to fight in a righteous cause, refuse to allow other mothers' sons, whose conscience makes them believe that to do so would be wrong, to be compelled to follow where your sons went of their free will.

If men are conscripted against their will they cannot be made to fight.

If they refuse to fight can anyone agree that they should be shot?

A Government that knows that its country's armies must be manned by voluntary recruits, is under a more pressing obligation to consult the wishes of the people than a Government that can call up an army of conscripts.

Asquith's Pledge.

We are told in some quarters that Conscription must be accepted in order to fulfil Mr. Asquith's "pledge to the married men," but Mr. Asquith had no right and no power to pledge either Parliament or the people.

We learn that certain Labour Members of Parliament are arguing that if they defeat the Conscription Bill, the Lords will force a General Election at which, it is urged, the Labour Members might lose their seats. If Labour Members can only retain their seats in Parliament by betraying the principles they were sent to Westminster to uphold and by acting in opposition to the vital interests of the workers, then their seats in Parliament are useless.

The Thin End of the Wedge.

Do not believe the pretence that Conscription is intended for the period of the war only. Long before the war coercionists were working to make it a permanent institution in this country, and if they secure its introduction for the period of the war, they will make one excuse after another for putting off the day when it shall be abolished.

Do not allow your opposition to Conscription to be weakened by any promise that it shall only apply to a few of the single men. Compulsion is dangerous to the working people, and wrong in principle, and no compromise can make it either wise or just. Those who suggest that a measure of compulsion should apply, in the first instance, to a limited number of young men instead of to all, do so because they think that it is only by thinning down one end of the Conscriptionist wedge, that they can get it in at all. They know that once the wedge is in, it will be easier to drive it further into the heart of our British liberties, than for the people to wrench it out.

Resolutions against conscription have been passed by the following:—The Women's Labour League, the Woman's International League, the East London Federation of the Suffragettes, the South Wales Miners, the Railway Clerks' Association, the Society of Friends, Birmingham Trades Council, the Independent Labour Party, the National Union of Gasworkers and General Labourers, the Poplar Trades Council and Labour Representation Committee, the Bromley Branch of the Gasworkers' Union, the London District of the A.U.O. Bakers, Confectioners, and Allied workers, and others.

We are glad to hear the Irish Party *will* vote against Conscription.

JOBBERY!

An insight into the methods of the Civil Service Department is gleaned from a report of the doings of the recent Royal Commission:—For instance, of the seven Masters and two Assistant Masters in the King's Bench Division four are the sons of Judges and two, if not three, others are related to, or connected by marriage with, Judges in varying degrees of proximity. Of the eight Clerks of Assize five are sons of Judges.

"Mr. Graham Wallas examined Sir Kenneth (now Lord) Muir Mackenzie as to the number of Judges' sons who have been appointed to positions of master or assistant master.

Mr. —— has £1,500 a year; is he the son of a Judge?—Yes.

Is Mr. ——the son of a Judge?—Yes.

Is Mr. —— the son of a Judge?—Yes.

Is Mr. —— the son of a Judge?—Yes.

Is Mr. —— the cousin of a Judge?—He is certainly a very near relation of a late Lord Justice, but not a son.

Mr. ——. Is he the cousin of a Lord Chief Justice's wife?—I do not know.

Mr. ——. Is he the brother-in-law of a Lord Chief Justice?—Yes.

That accounts for seven out of the nine. As to the other two, do you know whether they are so related or not?—No, I do not know.

Dr. Clifford, in his Annual New Year Address, at Westbourne Park Chapel, said:—"Militarism cannot rule without conscription, and conscription prepares the way for militarism. Admit conscription, and the Kaiser is not far behind. He will come, and you will be Prussianised by your own want of insight and faith in freedom.

"Do not place any personal rights at the mercy of legislators by identifying liberty and law; rather exercise external vigilance against the encroachments of the law on the conscience of the individual. Hold with Huxley that 'it is better for a man to go wrong in freedom than to do right in chains'"

The *Vorwaerts* reports that the working classes are being given "impertinent" prescriptions for saving.

Even in this respect we resemble the Germans!

"Mr. Asquith has no more right to offer the unenlisted married men of England *my liberty* to refuse military service than he has to offer them *my hat*."—Bernard Shaw in the *Daily News*.

It is a galling revelation of present day snobbery that the Prince of Wales—a mere child—should have been chosen as Chairman of the Statutory Committee which is to regulate the Pensions of disabled soldiers and sailors and the pensions and separation allowances of soldiers' and sailors' wives and mothers!

BOW WOMEN'S HALL,
400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

SUNDAY, January 16th.

East London Branch of the Women's International League.

Speaker - Mr. Pethick Lawrence.
Chair - Mrs. Bouvier.

EAST LONDON FEDERATION OF THE SUFFRAGETTES.

OBJECTS: To secure the Parliamentary Vote for every Woman over 21, and to promote the Social and Industrial Welfare of Women.

Entrance Fee...1d. Subscription...1d. a Month

BRANCH REPORTS.

POPLAR.

THE WOMEN'S HALL, 20 RAILWAY ST.
Secretary: MRS. DRAKE.

By a mistake our report was not inserted last week, so this week will cover two. Very good open-air meetings have been held at which our speakers have been Mr. Mackinlay, Mrs. Bouvier, Miss Manicom, Mrs. Boyce, and a good number of papers were sold. Open-air meetings will continue to be held (weather permitting) and we want members to support these and help us to sell the paper. Our indoor speakers were Mr. Sorensen, Mrs. Walshe, Mrs. Boyce, Miss Lynch and Mr. Godbold.

You are also reminded that tickets are on sale, at this office, for the members' New Year's Party on Jan. 8th, at Bow Baths. We are still receiving December subscriptions, and shall be glad to clear up arrears. We have received a number of toys towards our children's party, and wish to thank Miss V. Tredgett, Mrs. Tredgett, Miss Manicom and Nurse Connolly for same, very much, and we shall be very pleased to receive more.

On Sunday, Jan. 9th, our speaker will be Miss Georgina Brackenbury, and we must bring our friends and make this a good meeting, 7.30 p.m. All are welcome.

Mrs. Shlette has served our babies' milk all through the Xmas holidays, and is thanked very much. Her *Dreadnought* sales were 68 Xmas numbers and 57 the week previous.

Miss Lagsding and Miss Morley collected £1 1s. 2½d. and 15s. 7d. for milk; Miss Manicom 8s. 5½d., 6s. 3d., and 19s. 11d.; Mrs. Drake 9s. 4½d., 7s. 1d., and 15s. 9½d.; Mrs. Boyce 1s. 8½d. Donations—Mr. Mills 6d., per Miss P. Lagsding at Hyde Park 1s. Towards piano—Miss L. Watts 1s. Miss Lloyd is thanked for teapot for members' afternoon tea; Mr. Tindle Anderson, junr., 10s. for toys for party.

Dreadnought sales—Miss Manicom 135, Mrs. Shlette 125, Mrs. Holloway 43, Mrs. Rounce 47 in Restaurant. At Hyde Park—Miss P. Lagsding and Miss T. Barker 30, Miss Gallop 17, Miss K. Lagsding 28. Total sales, two weeks 567. Over 300 Xmas numbers were sold and they are still on sale.

BOW SALES.

Dreadnought Sales. Xmas Number—Bow, 1224. Mrs. Holloway 282, Miss Lynch 232, Miss O'Brien 175, Miss Smyth 143, Mrs. Crabb 92, Miss Bennett 40, Mrs. Bellyse 39, Dr. Tchaykovsky 36, Mrs. Savoy 32, Mr. Mackinlay 30, Mrs. Greer 24, Mrs. Farrall 20. General sales—69.

Bromley—per Mrs. Payne—80.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

NORTH LONDON M.P.U.
Hon. Sec.: MR. H. G. EVERETT,
c/o Mr. Innes, 31 Balmes Road, Southgate Road.

The hon. sec. wishes a very Happy New Year to all our members, and trusts it will be happiest of all in the victory of our greatest of all causes—Votes for Women.

All members are urged to support our Sunday meetings in Finsbury Park at 3 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Todd.

Members are also urged to do everything in their power to extend the circulation of the *Dreadnought*, and to win Votes for Women now.

The following newsagents now stock the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT:—

Mrs. Lloyd, 14 Lower High St., Merthyr Tydfil.
Mrs. M. A. Davies, 140 High St., Merthyr Tydfil.
Mr. J. C. James, 80 & 81 Victoria St., Dowlais.
Mr. Howells, Ivor Shop, Cae Harris, Dowlais.
Mr. T. Jones, High Street, Penydarren.
Mr. Dunkley, 67 Buxton Road, Heavily, Stockport.
S. M. Wilson, 35 The Promenade, Golder's Green.

The Suffragettes of the W.S.P.U. have published a *News Sheet*, which is to be sold at a penny, and to appear "as occasion arises." Its object is to chronicle the activities of the organisation.

E. L. F. S. GENERAL MEETING,
Monday, January 17th, 8 p.m.
Business - - - Plans for 1916.

SUNDAY MEETING, JAN. 9th, POPLAR WOMEN'S HALL, 20 Railway St., 7.30 p.m.

Speaker: Miss Georgina Brackenbury. :: Chair: Mrs. Drake.
Songs: Miss Stephens. :: :: ::
Admission Free. :: :: :: :: ::

The *West Ham Mail* gives as one of the important events of the year, that a branch of the League of Rights for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives and Relatives was formed in the Town Hall on March 8th, 1915. The Hon. Sec. is Mrs. Thompson, West Ham.

Bread is now 9d. a quartern loaf in London, in Birmingham best bread is 9½d. It is suggested that a Government order should be issued prohibiting the delivery of bread.

This is going a step too far; abnormal prices and then to fetch bread as well!

SUPPRESSION OF THE "FORWARD."

(*Continued from page 1*)

said: "Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is one of my greatest personal friends."

After a time, Mr. Kirkwood, convener of the Parkhead Shop Stewards, appealed to the audience not to prevent Mr. George from speaking.

"At the close of his address," the *Forward* says:—

"Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to answer the written questions which had been handed up from the body of the hall. He promised to reply to them all if he possibly could, but he had an engagement at 12 o'clock, and if he failed to get through them the remaining answers would be published. At 11.45 a.m., however, Mr. John Muir, of the Clyde Workers' Committee, got up on the seat and demanded an opportunity of stating the case for the workers. This, he said, had been promised, and he was not going to wait any longer. Both Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson appealed to him to resume his seat, but Mr. Muir was determined not to be put off till Mr. George had to leave. As it was impossible to hear either the Minister or Mr. Muir, the chairman closed the proceedings, and the meeting broke up in disorder."

The *Forward* continues:—

"Mr. Lloyd George did not go to Fairfield; the men at Weir's declined to listen to him, preferring to get on with the making of munitions.

"The Shop Stewards at Parkhead Forge met in the offices to greet the Minister.

"A force of police, about 100 strong, guarded the entrance, and seemed surprised that common working men should be permitted to pass into the great presence. The meeting was held in the large drawing office, and the workers were gathered discussing the business before them when Mr. Lloyd George was ushered into the room in his best stage manner. His companions included the works' manager, Lord Murray, and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P. The entrance ceremony fell flat. The workers displayed little or no interest in the new-comers, but went on with their business.

"After a minute or two the work's manager approached Mr. Kirkwood, the convener of Shop Stewards, and stated that Mr. Lloyd George wished an introduction to him. . . . . It was suggested that Mr. Kirkwood should act as chairman, while Lord Murray volunteered the hint that he should introduce Mr. Lloyd George as 'The Rt. Hon. Mr. David Lloyd George, Chief Minister of Munitions for the British Empire.' Kirkwood agreed on condition that his acting as chairman did not in any way restrict him in putting questions or discussing what was said. . . . . He said:—'This is Mr. Lloyd George. He has come specially to speak to you, and no doubt you will give him a patient hearing. I can assure him that every word he says will be carefully weighed. We regard him with suspicion, because every Act with which his name is associated has the taint of slavery about it, and he will find that we, as Scotchmen, resent this; and that if he desires to get the best out of us he must treat us with justice and respect.'

"This reception seemed to flabbergast the Minister of Munitions. . . .

"Kirkwood asked if he were prepared to give the workers a share in the management of the works. . . . . If they had not control, cheap labour would be introduced, and unless their demand were granted they would fight the scheme to the death.

"Mr. Lloyd George here interjected some remarks to the effect that the workers were not capable of managing workshops, to which Kirkwood hotly retorted: 'These men, for whom I ask a say in the management, carry the confidence of the workers, and have confidence in themselves. They brought out the men of the Clyde in February in defiance of you, in defiance of the Government, in defiance of the Army, and in defiance of the Trade Union leaders. They not only led them out, but they led them back victorious. They let it be known that if their demands were not granted, masters might force them to the workshops, but could not make them work. Who runs the workshops now? Men drawn from the ranks of the working class. The only change would be responsibility to the workers, instead of to the present employers. If production is to be improved the benefit must go the workers.'

"Mr. Lloyd George stated that this was a revolutionary proposal, and the present was not a time for revolutions, when the country was engaged in a life-and-death struggle with a foreign foe.

"'Ah,' said Kirkwood, 'you are thinking as a lawyer. It takes engineers to reason out an industrial situation like the present one. The settlement of it will affect engineers, not lawyers. This war has proved conclusively to the workers that one engineer is worth a hundred lawyers, even of your kind.'

"A number of questions on the Munitions Act were afterwards put by various members of the audience, one speaker pointing out that he was prevented by Lloyd George's Act from taking another job in which the wages would be increased by 8s. a week.

"Kirkwood added that this Munitions Act bound the workers to Beardmore as effectively as if they had branded a capital B on their brows.

"Mr. Lloyd George said that he was not responsible for the Munitions Act. It emanated from their leaders, men like Mr. Brownlie, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, who was present.

"Kirkwood turned dramatically towards Mr. Henderson and declared, waving his hand: 'We repudiate this man. He is no leader of ours. Brownlie has been told the same thing to his face. And if you, Mr. Lloyd George, want to know the mind of the workers, don't go to these men. If you want to do away with the discontent in the workshops, do away with the cause.'

"Mr. Lloyd George and his party then left the meeting."

LANDLORDS AGAIN!

At Kingston the cases of two women, wives of soldiers at the front, were heard. They were in arrears with their rent, and the landlord wished them to be ejected on that account, besides regarding them as "undesirable tenants."

Their children disturbed the neighbours and were said to be a "nuisance."

The women told the Bench they were willing to pay off arrears, but the owners refused the money: the illness of their children was the cause of their falling into debt.

The Bench adjourned the cases for a month to give the two women an opportunity of paying.

The case of Mrs. Tansley, tenant of the Duke of Bedford, was heard at Woburn Police Court on Saturday.

The tenant, George Tansley, enlisted in December. Previous to enlistment he was a blacksmith. A successor was found, and he wanted Mrs. Tansley's house as there was no other in the neighbourhood.

The Duke of Bedford considered the application justified, and the Court gave an order for possession within one month. So much for the Rent Bill!

BRISTOL CONGRESS.

The Agenda of the fifteenth Annual Labour Conference to be held at Bristol, January 26th, the following societies move protests against conscription:—Barnsley and District Trades and Labour Council, Bristol Labour Representative Committee, Chorley Division Trades and Labour Council, Eccles Parliamentary Division Labour Party. Leigh Labour Party, Ealing, Acton and Chiswick Labour Council, Leicester Labour Party, Liverpool Labour Representative Committee, Railway Clerks' Association.

Further Resolutions are also to be moved to increase old age pensions to 7s. 6d. per week, and to call upon the National Labour Party to press the Electoral Reform Bill. To the latter the Women's Labour League move the following amendment:—"That this Conference declares that any changes made in the electoral system should include the grant of the franchise to women."

Resolutions demanding equal pay for men and women will be put to the Bristol conference by the Amalgamated Union of Clothiers' Operatives, London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers, the Women's Labour League, Ealing, Acton and Chiswick Labour Council.

At Birmingham 500 babies and their mothers were entertained on December 22nd by the municipal authorities at the Town Hall.

The little guests were some of the babies who are being reared in the congested quarters of Birmingham with the co-operation of the Municipal Infant Welfare Society. Several voluntary societies are also helping to grapple with the problem of infant mortality.

NEW YEAR HONOURS' LIST.

All Women left out as usual.

Mr. Henry James, the distinguished American novelist, has been granted the Order of Merit, not for his literary worth, but because he became a naturalised Englishman to show his sympathy with the Allies. The Order of Merit was instituted, we understand, as a purely artistic honour, but the politicians who decide how such prizes are to be given, refuse to bestow them without regard to politics.

Two Labour Members of Parliament, Mr. Will Crooks and Mr. G. N. Barnes, have been made Privy Councillors as a recognition of their conspicuous success in forgetting the fact that they were elected to represent the working classes.

Many railway directors, shipowners and mineowners have had titles and offices conferred upon them because they have been rich and powerful enough to pay for them by services to the two big parties that control the Coalition Government.

Mr. Thomas Beecham, the musical conductor, and a few more or less learned scientists have been made Knights. There are so few who have not obviously, had their titles given them for political reasons, that we imagine there must be a political reason in their case also, though the newspapers have forgotten to state what it is.

But for one's knowledge that these titles are political, one might have imagined that this year many of the honours would have gone to the soldiers and sailors who are facing death, and bearing the risks, anxieties and responsibilities, and the day to day conflict in the War; but no, only one man who has seen active service—Admiral Sturdee—gets a title, and that is only a baronetcy.

The Indian National Congress, which met last week, decided on the framing of a scheme of reform and self-government. Every enlightened people desire self-government. British women have waited for it too long.

Sir Satyenda Linha, president of the Congress, called on its members to "run to the rescue of the poor and weak," saying: "It is the people of the villages that till the soil, and live by the sweat of their brows who must ultimately govern the country. Let us be able so say that we took our proper share in bringing about this consummation."

This is an excellent motto for us all.

About 20 women are employed in Scotland Yard at clerical and secretarial work. For the present the appointments are temporary.

Is this merely a way to avoid giving men's pay?

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

GENERAL FUND.—Ben Webster, Esq. 5.0.8, Miss Joachim (DREADNOUGHT fund) 5.0.0, Mrs. Singer (5.6 weekly) 2.15.0, Mrs. Hubbard Ellis 1.1.0, F.C.S.U. per Miss Norbury 10.0, Mr. & Mrs. Löwy (monthly) 10.0, Miss E. Löwy (DREADNOUGHT poster) 7.6, Tom Norris, Esq (monthly) 5.0, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. W. Reynolds 2.6, Mrs. Holloway (collected DREADNOUGHT fund) 1.3.

FOR MILK & GENERAL DISTRESS—T. S. Carson, Esq 5.0.0, Miss L. G. Evans 2.2.0, Miss M. Hodge 2.0.0, Girls of Wahroonga School, Hobart, Tasmania 1.10.0, Girls of Southland High School, Invercargill, N.Z. 1.10.0, Miss H. F. Spranger 1.1.0, Dr. E. Neild 1.1.0, Lieut. W. A. Willox 1.0.0, Miss H. B. Sortwell 1.0.0, Miss Newcomb 1.0.0, The Misses Gliksten (monthly) 1.0.0, Mrs. Arncliffe Sennett (monthly) 1.0.0, The Misses Mann (monthly) 1.0.0, Miss G. L. Smyth (monthly) 1.0.0, Miss I. V. Yeoman (10.0 weekly) 1.0.0, Students Graystoke Place Training College 16.0, Miss Willan 15.0, J. Singer, Esq 13.0, Mrs. Bain 10.6, Miss M. A. Hollings 10.0, Mrs. Parr 10.0, Mrs. Heywood Bright (5.0 weekly) 10.0, per Mrs. Garner (weekly) 10.0, Miss W. Wulff 10.0, A friend—Cheltenham 10.0, Miss C. Sparger 10.0, L.O.R. 10.0, Mrs. Bevan (monthly) 10.0, per Miss Evans 10.0, Miss H. E. Raisin (monthly) 10.0, Mrs. Richmond (5.0 weekly) 10.0, Miss M. C. Reid 10.0, The Misses Barrowman 7.6, Four Northern friends 5.0, A few friends in the L.S.A.Co. 5.6, Mrs. Simpson (2.6 weekly) 5.0, Miss E. H. Jenkins 5.0, Anon 5.0, Miss E. E. Kettle 5.0, Miss H. R. Potter 5.0, A. Cowie, Esq 5.0, Miss G. Evans 5.0, E. Rudd Clarke, Esq 5.0, Miss Hopwood 4.0, Miss S. Jewell 4.0, A well-wisher 3.0, D. Wilkie, Esq 2.6, Mr. & Mrs. Clifford Ewen 2.6, Mr. D. J. Williams 2.6, Miss E. Williams 2.6, Miss E. Cotes 2.6, Miss E. Barkham 2.6, A Working Woman 2.6, Anon 1.0, A.D. per Mrs. Holloway 1.0, Anon 1.0, Mrs. King 1.0, Miss M. Hoy 2.0, Miss A. H. Colebrook 2.0, Miss M. Osmond (weekly) 2.0, Mrs. Apthorpe 2.0, Miss Whitton 2.0, A Merthyr friend 1.0.

COLLECTIONS.—Tool-room, etc., L.S.A. 2.0.5½, J. & E. Gulland 1.14.6, Bow Clinic 1.12.8½, Mrs. Rowan 1.7.8, Stocking Dept. L.S.A. 18.0, Mrs. Crabb 11.1, Mrs. Fix 8.4, The Misses Gliksten 1.3.

TOWARDS XMAS PARTIES—G.C.B. 5.0, Miss M. R. Mackenzie 5.0, Tom Norris, Esq 2.0, H.A.S. 1.0.

CLOTHES, ETC.—Nurse Godwin, Mrs. Hargan, Anon, Mrs. Temple, Anon (babies' napkins) Miss N. Comber, The Baby Lovers of Solomon's, Mrs. A. Walsh, Mrs. Hecht, Mrs. William Young.

SWEETS AND CRACKERS.—Mr. Palmer.

STOCKINGS (88 PAIRS).—West Rand Mine Sewing Club, per Mrs. Nairn.

CHILDREN'S PARTIES.

POPLAR TOWN HALL,
Saturday, January 22nd, 4 to 7 p.m.

FAIRBAIRN HALL,
CANNING TOWN,
Saturday, February 19th, 3 to 6 p.m.

GIFTS OF SWEETS, FRUIT, TOYS, ETC., WILL BE MOST ACCEPTABLE.

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